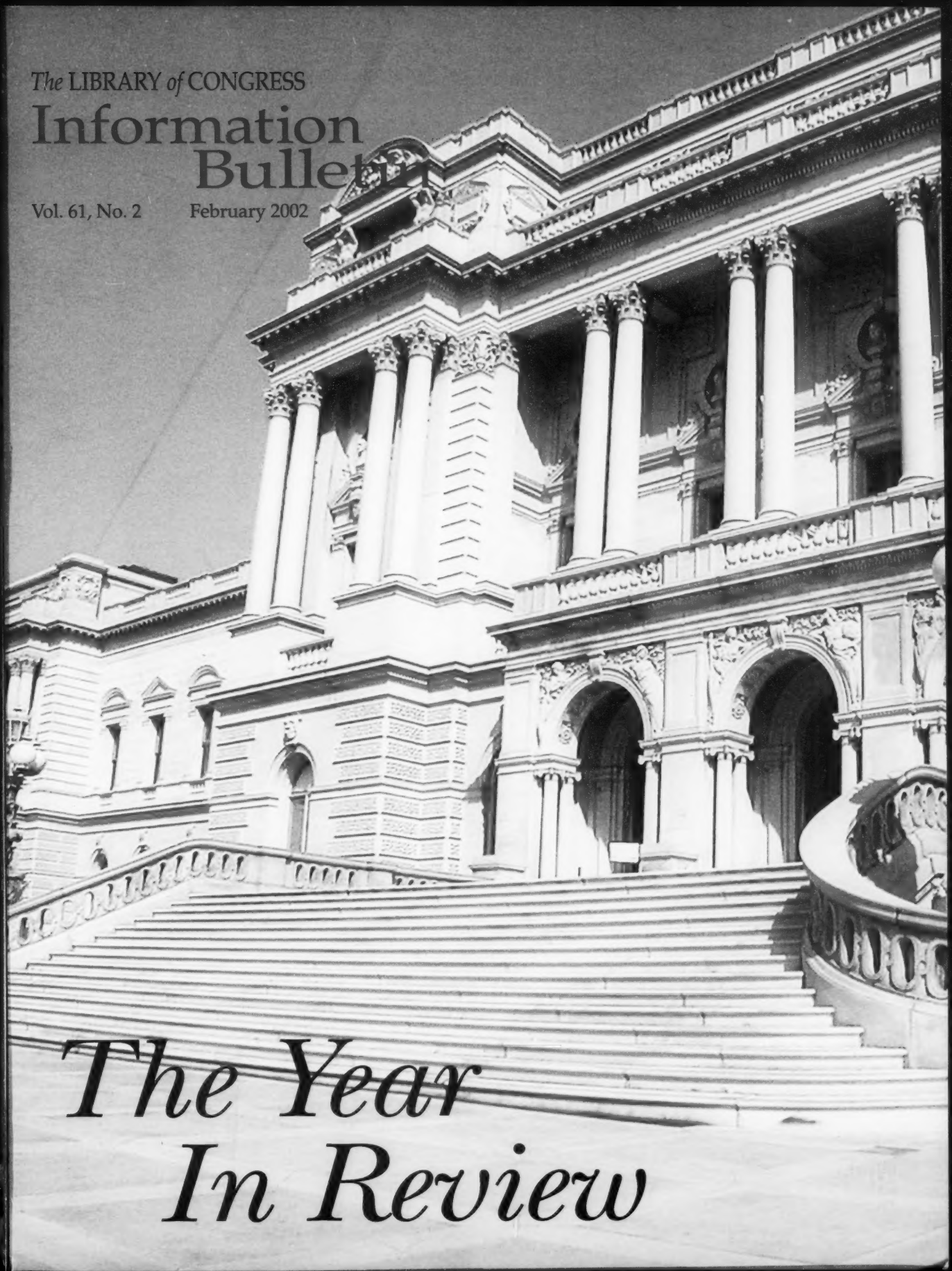
The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin
Vol. 61, No. 2 February 2002



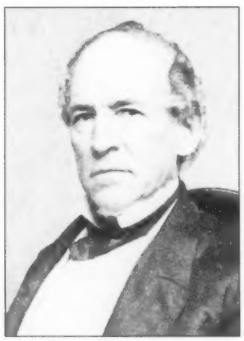
The Year In Review

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 61, No. 2 February 2002

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



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On the Cover: The front steps of the Thomas Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress. *Photo by Robert Sokol*

A Year of Challenges and Triumphs: The past year at the Library included ups and downs— the first National Book Festival and then the Sept. 11 tragedy and its impact. 38

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Honored Guest: Ryozo Kato, wife of the Japanese ambassador to the United States, recently visited the Library's exhibition of Ukiyo-e art. 35

Islam in America: The Library's African and Middle Eastern Division and the Office of Scholarly Programs recently sponsored the eighth in a series of symposia on Islam. 35

Civil War Diarist: The nation's capital was a city in crisis during the Civil War years. One civil servant of the era, Horatio Nelson Taft, kept a diary of those years, and the Library has made it available online. 36

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer
AUDREY FISCHER, Assignment Editor

Security at the Library

New Congressional Funds Total $29.6 Million

By GAIL FINEBERG

Congress and the president have approved a $29.6 million supplemental security appropriation for the Library to pay for the cost of recovering from the Oct. 15 anthrax threat, an off-site mail processing facility and an off-site facility to protect computer systems and data.

Included in the appropriation is $4.2 million for the anticipated cost of processing a 3 million-item backlog of irradiated books, serials and letters, once they begin to arrive at the Library sometime next month; replacing materials that have been damaged by irradiation; and new operations to cope with terrorist threats.

The Library's supplemental security appropriation was part of $40 billion appropriated in September for emergency homeland security and disaster recovery and allocated in a bill (H.R. 3338) that Congress approved on Dec. 20 and the president signed into law (P.L. 107-117) on Jan. 10.

The Library prepared an "obligation plan" for spending $13.9 million during the remaining three quarters of fiscal year 2002. The balance will cover the costs of the off-site computing center, explained Financial Services Director John D. Webster.

Computer Security

Sixteen million dollars of the supplemental will be spent to create a secure off-site computing center at which the Library's computer systems and data, including those that serve Congress, will be replicated.

Mike Handy, acting director of Information Technology Services (ITS), said, "ITS has a project team working with staff in the Senate Computer Center in the office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms and with technical staff from House Information Resources, as well as with technical staff from the Architect of the Capitol, to ensure our plans are compatible and complementary.

"Our primary goal is to develop for the Library an alternative, secure computer facility to ensure the continuity of operations in the event of a major disaster in the Madison Building or on Capitol Hill," Mr. Handy said. "We aim to ensure the survivability of our computer systems and our digital collections regardless of the nature of any future catastrophe."

Of this allocation, $300,000 is obligated for the second quarter of fiscal 2002 to contract with industry experts and technical consultants to help the Library develop a detailed plan for the center. Once the technical plan for the computer center is completed, the Library will submit an obligation plan for the remaining $15.7 million.

Security Recovery

The Library's supplemental security appropriation includes $4.2 million to pay for the Library's cost of staff overtime and contractors to process the 3 million-item mail backlog and other expenditures, such as hazardous materials training and testing. Included is $398,168 to replace collections materials that may have been damaged or destroyed in the decontamination process. Director for Acquisitions Nancy Davenport pointed out that the mail backlog includes items being sent to the Library for copyright deposit as well as materials that the Library orders for the collections from publishers and overseas dealers.

The Acquisitions Directorate's three divisions—European and Latin America, Anglo-American, and Africa, Asia, and Overseas Operations—are all bracing for the backlog by clearing shelf space.

Staff of the Acquisitions Directorate, the Serial Record Division, and the Copyright Acquisitions Division were to begin taking classes in "irradiation triage." Staff will learn how to handle irradiated mail safely, even though it will have been tested and handled several times off site before delivery to the Library, Ms. Davenport said. Ms. Davenport said her staff will be able to assess material damage from irradiation only after materials begin to arrive. She said she expects microfilm to be destroyed, paper to be embrittled and other formats to be damaged.

Irene Schubert, head of the Preservation Reformatting Division, has been sending various materials to the Titan Corp. irradiation plant in Lima, Ohio, to test the effect of intense heat on items such as transparent tape, plastic sleeves and plastic stoppers of mail tubes. Although it is clear that irradiation damages electronic equipment, electronic tape appears to survive, Ms. Davenport said.

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Changes at the *Bulletin*

Helen Dalrymple, senior public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office, will become the new editor of the *Information Bulletin*, beginning with the next issue. Ms. Dalrymple has worked in Public Affairs since 1987. She joined the Library of Congress in 1967, working in the Congressional Research Service, where she was an analyst in American government. Ms. Dalrymple temporarily left the Library in 1981 to become a partner in Werner-Bok Associates, where she assisted with or co-wrote several books and articles about the Library of Congress, including *Treasures of the Library of Congress*, *Guide to the Library of Congress*, *The Library of Congress* and *The Printed Book in a Digital Age*.

This is my last issue as editor. I have moved to the Library's new Office of Strategic Initiatives. This service unit of the Library is responsible for leading the national effort to develop a strategy for collecting, archiving and preserving digital materials, as well as a way to make them available while adhering to copyright law.

—Editor

'100 Percent Success'

D.C. Health Officer Delivers African American Keynote

By AUDREY FISCHER

With a theme of "The Color Line Revisited: Is Racism Dead?" the keynote address for the 2002 Library of Congress African American History Month was delivered on Feb. 21 by Dr. Ivan Walks, chief health officer for the District of Columbia. (Dr. Walks has since resigned from his position, effective May 1.)

"I'll let you answer the question, but the fact that you can revisit something means you can still find it," said Dr. Walks.

Dr. Walks, who was much in the news this fall during the anthrax outbreak, expressed his pride at being asked to participate in the Library's celebration of African American History Month.

"I don't know when I've felt more honored," he said.

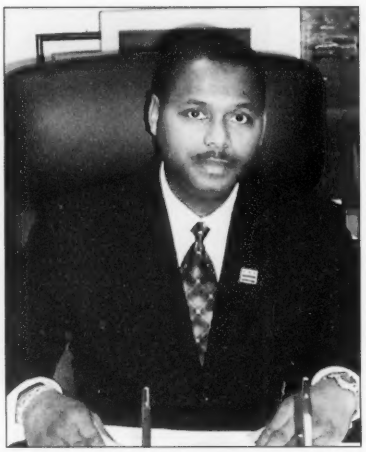
However, he acknowledged that celebrating African American accomplishments can be a double-edged sword.

"Recognizing accomplishments can be good and bad," he said. "Some may point to Kenneth Chenault, the chief executive officer of American Express, who is also an African American man, and say, 'Problem solved.' That's very dangerous. Celebrate accomplishments, but don't believe the hype."

Even as a trained neuropsychiatrist with a medical degree from the University of California at Davis School of Medicine, Dr. Walks is no stranger to racial profiling.

"I know I'm *different* because I'm the only black male in America who has a letter of apology from Los Angeles Police Chief Darryl Gates," he said. Although the circumstances of his false arrest may be commonplace in the black community, the special handling of his case, with the letter of apology, occurred only because of his stature as a public figure. (Dr. Walks served as a mental health commissioner in Los Angeles County in the mid-1990s and later as medical director for managed care for the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health.)

Although he described himself as a "typical angry black male," Dr. Walks has not dwelled on the negative.



Dr. Ivan Walks

"If you get caught up in the microinsults, then you won't achieve and they win." Dr. Walks defined "they" as "the ones who think we don't still have a problem because someone like Kenneth Chenault could become CEO of American Express."

"It goes back to how you were raised," he said. "The best advantage is having people put in your head the idea that you can achieve."

With immigrant parents who focused on what they could accomplish and, in turn, what their children could achieve, Dr. Walks had that advantage. Although he grew up knowing that there were only a few seats for African Americans in college and medical school, his mother would not let him use that as an excuse to fail. Instead she asked the question, "How many seats do you need?"

Dr. Walks recalled being the only black male in his medical school class of 100: "It was hard to remain anonymous when filling out a teacher evaluation form, even though we only had to identify ourselves by race, gender and number of years in medical school."

As a physician and public health official, Dr. Walks is deeply concerned about the disparity of treatment received by various populations along racial and socioeconomic lines. According to Dr. Walks, too often health care is administered according to stereotypes.

"We can make some assumptions about group behavior, but stereotypes teach us nothing about the individual," he said. "A good auto mechanic wouldn't simply look at a Chevy and determine that the problem must be the transmission. But when it comes to people, we do stupid stuff like that."

Dr. Walks would like to see the bar raised when it comes to setting standards for measuring success. Citing the District of Columbia's infant mortality rate of about 12 percent, he would like to see that figure reduced to zero.

"In a program like Healthy Start, where resources were applied to this problem, we have managed to reduce the infant mortality rate to zero," he noted. "When we see that 100 percent success can be achieved, then we shouldn't accept anything less. Let's stop saying that because some of us can get there it's okay. We must not just walk in our ancestors' footsteps and do better. We must walk in our ancestors' footsteps and take 100 percent with us."

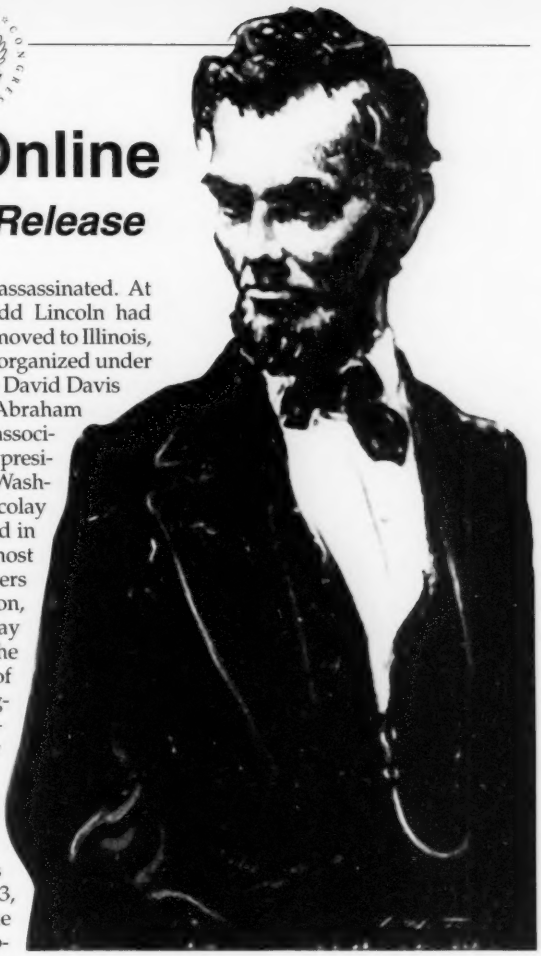
During a question-and-answer period following his speech, Dr. Walks raised the issue of the handling of the anthrax outbreak at the Brentwood Post Office. In keeping with the African American History Month theme, he addressed the allegations of racism some felt explained the disparity in treatment between postal workers at the Brentwood Post Office and congressional staff in the Hart Senate Office Building.

"Three days after anthrax was found in a letter addressed to Sen. Daschle in the Hart Building, a group of us—including the white Postmaster General, the FBI, the news media—went to the Brentwood Post Office," said Dr. Walks. "It was just stupid not to realize that a problem could exist in the Brentwood facility. But when a whole group does something stupid, is that racism or honest ignorance?" ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Abraham Lincoln Online

Presidential Papers in Final Release



The National Digital Library Program and the Manuscript Division announce the final release of the Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress. The papers can be accessed from the American Memory Web site at **www.loc.gov**. This final release includes 20,000 documents, comprising 61,000 digital images and annotated transcriptions of approximately 11,000 documents.

The Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress contain items dating from 1833 through 1916. Most of the approximately 20,000 items in this release are from the 1850s through Lincoln's presidential years, 1860-65. Treasures include Lincoln's draft of the Emancipation Proclamation; his March 4, 1865, draft of his second Inaugural Address; and his Aug. 23, 1864, memorandum expressing his expectation of being defeated in the upcoming presidential election. Other correspondence relating to these treasures provides historical context for understanding how and why they were written.

The Lincoln Papers collection richly documents historical events of the period, such as the crisis surrounding the reinforcement of Fort Sumter in early 1861, the Sioux uprising in Minnesota in the fall of 1862 and the writing of and popular response to the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. Letters to Lincoln from a wide variety of correspondents—friends and legal and political associates from Lincoln's days in Springfield, Ill.; national and regional political figures and reformers; local people and organizations writing to their president—offer sources on the political, social and economic history of the times as well as insights into Lincoln's personal and professional life. Included in the papers are documents written after Lincoln's assassination on April 14, 1865, such as letters of condolence to his widow, Mary Todd Lincoln, and correspondence between his oldest son, Robert Todd Lincoln, and others.

The Lincoln Papers came to the Library of Congress from Robert Todd Lincoln (1843-1926), who arranged for their organization and care shortly after his father was assassinated. At that time, Robert Todd Lincoln had the Lincoln Papers removed to Illinois, where they were first organized under the direction of Judge David Davis of Bloomington, Ill., Abraham Lincoln's longtime associate. Later, Lincoln's presidential secretaries in Washington, John G. Nicolay and John Hay, assisted in the project. In 1874, most of the Lincoln Papers returned to Washington, and Nicolay and Hay used them in the research and writing of their 10-volume biography, *Abraham Lincoln: A History* (New York, 1890). In 1919, Robert Todd Lincoln deposited the Lincoln Papers with the Library of Congress and on Jan. 23, 1923, he deeded them to the Library. The deed stipulated that the Lincoln Papers remain sealed until 21 years after his own death. On July 26, 1947, the Lincoln Papers were officially opened to the public.

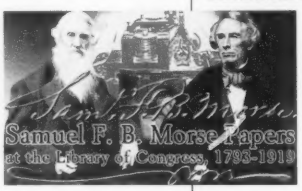
Annotated transcriptions that accompany the digital images of items in the papers were provided by the Lincoln Studies Center, under contract to the Library of Congress. The center is located at Knox College in Galesburg, Ill., and was established in 1997. It is headed by noted Lincoln scholars and editors Rodney O. Davis and Douglas L. Wilson. The Lincoln Studies Center created annotated transcriptions for all the documents in Lincoln's own hand and, in addition, annotated transcriptions for nearly 50 percent of the other items, which consist mostly of Lincoln's incoming correspondence. Annotations for Lincoln's autograph documents include a headnote providing historical and documentary context, as well as annotations on the content of the document. Annotations for incoming correspondence typically identify people and organizations writing to Lincoln or referred to in the documents, explain terms and events and provide brief historical context. These fully searchable transcriptions and annotations dramatically extend access to the Abraham Lincoln Papers and enhance their teaching and research value.

This release completes the online presentation of the Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress. An introductory, or demonstration, release of approximately 2,000 documents was made available in February 2000. This was followed by the first formal release in February 2001 of approximately 17,000 documents (54,000 images) and 3,500 document transcriptions. Both the introductory and the first release contained descriptive document titles and annotated transcriptions that were "works in progress." This final release in March 2002 includes updates of those "works in progress" as well as the remaining 3,000 documents (7,000 images) and 7,500 transcriptions. ◆

New in American Memory

Samuel Morse, Woody Guthrie, Chicago Anarchists

The Library of Congress's unparalleled online collections of American historical materials have been enhanced with the following collections, available from American Memory at **www.loc.gov**.



"**The Samuel F. B. Morse Papers at the Library of Congress**" comprises about 6,500 items that document Morse's invention of the electromagnetic telegraph, his participation in the development of telegraph systems in the United States and abroad, his career as a painter, his family life, his travels and his interest in early photography, religion and the nativist movement. Included in the collection are correspondence, letterbooks, diaries, scrapbooks, printed matter, maps, drawings and other miscellaneous materials. The collection includes the original paper tape containing the first telegraph message, "What hath God wrought?," sent on May 24, 1844. The digitization of the Morse Papers is made possible through the generous support of the AT&T Foundation.

"**Woody Guthrie and the Archive of American Folk Song: Correspondence, 1940-1950**" highlights letters between Woody Guthrie and staff of the Archive of American Folk Song (now the Archive of Folk Culture at the Library's American Folklife Center). The letters were written primarily in the early 1940s, shortly after Guthrie had moved to New York City and met the archive's assistant in charge, Alan Lomax. In New York, Guthrie pursued broadcasting and recording careers, meeting a cadre of artists and social activists and gaining a reputation as a talented and influential songwriter and performer. His written and, occasionally, illustrated reflections on his past, his art, his life in New York City and the looming Second World War provide unique insight into the artist best known for his role as "Dust Bowl balladeer."

"**Chicago Anarchists on Trial: Evidence from the Haymarket Affair, 1886-1887**" showcases more than 3,800 images of original manuscripts, broadsides, photographs, prints and artifacts relating to the Haymarket Affair. This violent confrontation between Chicago police and labor protesters in 1886 proved to be a pivotal setback in the struggle for American workers' rights. These materials pertain to the May 4, 1886, meeting and bombing; the trial, conviction and subsequent appeals of those accused of inciting the bombing; and the execution of four of the convicted and the later pardon of the remaining defendants. Of special interest and significance are the two dozen images of three-dimensional artifacts, including contemporary Chicago Police Department paraphernalia, labor banners and an unexploded bomb casing given to juror J.H. Brayton by Chicago Police Capt. Michael Schaack. The cornerstone is the presentation of the transcript of the 3,200 pages of proceedings from the murder trial of *State of Illinois v. August Spies, et al.*

The digitization and presentation of these materials from the Chicago Historical Society were supported by an award from the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition. This three-year program, which concluded in 1999, made awards to more than 30 institutions nationwide to digitize selected materials and make them available online.

"**Westward by Sea: A Maritime Perspective on American Expansion, 1820-1890**" is a selection of items from Mystic Seaport's archival collections and includes logbooks, diaries, letters, business papers and published narratives of voyages and travels. The unique maritime perspective of these materials offers a rich look at the events, culture, beliefs and personal experiences associated with the settlement of California, Alaska, Hawaii, Texas and the Pacific Northwest. A number of photographs, paintings, maps, and nautical charts are also included to illustrate the story of Americans' western seaborne travel. Various themes are touched upon, including whaling, life at sea, shipping, women at sea and native populations.

The digitization of this collection was also made possible by the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition.

"**The Church in the Southern Black Community, 1870-1925**" is a compilation of printed texts from the libraries at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. It traces how Southern African Americans experienced and transformed Protestant Christianity into the central institution of community life. Coverage begins with white churches' conversion efforts, especially in the post-Revolutionary period, and depicts the tensions and contradictions between the egalitarian potential of evangelical Christianity and the realities of slavery. It focuses, through slave narratives and observations by other African American authors, on how the black community adapted evangelical Christianity, making it a metaphor for freedom, community and personal survival.

An award from the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition supported the digitization of 100 titles from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The university supplemented these titles with 35 additional texts illuminating the same theme. ◆

Gail Fineberg

Wife of Ambassador Visits
Among those visiting the exhibition, "The Floating World of Ukiyo-e: Shadows, Dreams, and Substance," was Mrs. Ryozo Kato, wife of the Japanese ambassador to the United States. She toured the exhibition with guest scholar Lawrence Marceau of the University of Delaware.

Islam in America

Library Hosts Symposium on Muslim History, Culture in the U.S.

By MARY-JANE DEEB

On Jan. 29 the Library's African and Middle Eastern Division and the Office of Scholarly Programs co-sponsored a symposium on "Islam in America." This was the eighth in a series of symposia on Islam made possible in part by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Raja Sidawi Fund.

Carolyn Brown, assistant librarian for Library Services and acting director of Area Studies, welcomed more than 100 attendees. She also thanked the organizers of the conference and talked about the need to bring to the capital a historical perspective to the understanding of current events. The symposia, she maintained, assembled multiple perspectives and viewpoints from many different cultures, reflecting in a way the Library' own vast multilingual collections.

The first panel, chaired by Marieta Harper, an African-area specialist, focused on the historical roots of Muslim immigration to the United States. The first speaker was Derrick Beard, a preeminent collector of 18th, 19th and early-20th century African American decorative arts, photography and rare books. He talked about a unique manuscript, the autobiography of Omar ibn Said, a Senegalese who was captured and brought to America at the end of the 18th century as a slave. Omar bin Said had been a well-educated Muslim who wrote in Arabic and left behind a number of manuscripts, 13 of which are extant. Some scholars believe that perhaps as many as 10 percent of the slaves who were brought to America between 1711 and 1715 were Muslims and the majority probably literate. *The Life of Omar ibn Said* was displayed in a glass case for the attendees to see.

The second speaker was John O. Hunwick, professor of history and religion at Northwestern University, who is a world renowned scholar on Arabic manuscripts from Africa. He discussed the very old tradition of education in Africa, where for hundreds of years, children from the age of 6 began learning the Koran, passed exams, "graduated" and went to higher educational levels. Arabic in Africa was like Latin in Europe, and African languages were written using the Arabic script. He said that Timbuktu in the 16th century was one of the greatest centers of learning on the continent, and that records of scholars such as Ahmed Baba (1564-1627) from Mali who wrote treatises on law, astronomy, religious *hadith* and biographical dictionaries exist to this day and are used by scholars.

The Muslim Arab-American experience was covered by Yvonne Y. Haddad, a professor of the history of Islam and Muslim-Christian relations at Georgetown University. She described the various stereotypes of Arabs and Muslims in the United States, including that of the terrorist. She praised President Bush for having made clear from the onset that in the aftermath of Sept. 11, the United States was at war against terrorism and not against Islam.

The second panel, "Islam in Contemporary America," was chaired by Prosser Gifford, director of the Office of Scholarly Programs. He introduced Akbar S. Ahmed, the Ibn Khaldun

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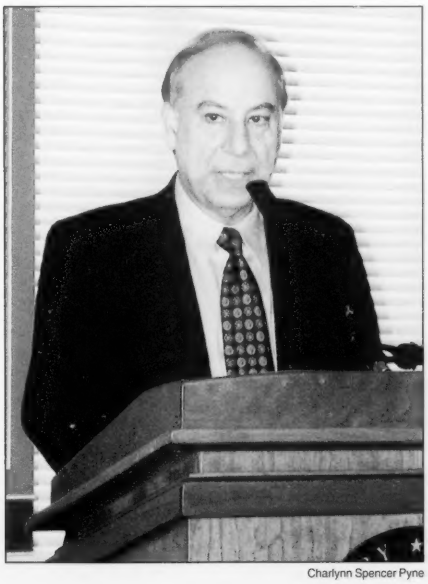


Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

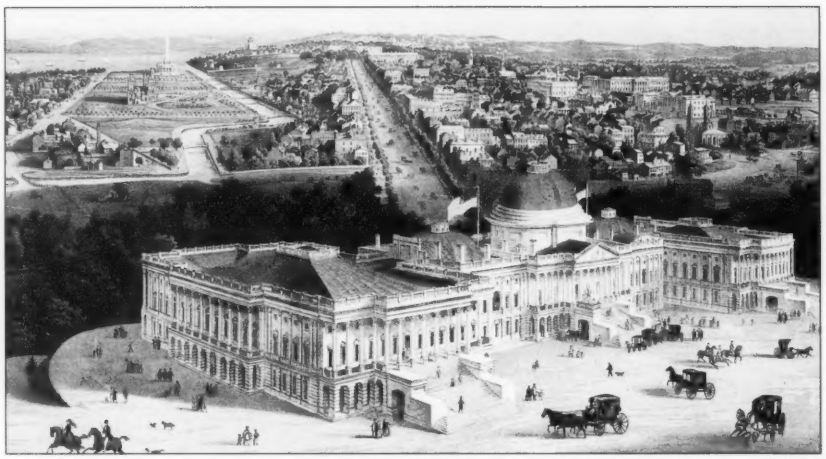
Speakers at the symposium on "Islam in America" included (from left) Akbar Ahmed, Sylviane Diouf and Amir al-Islam.

Washington in Crisis, 1861-1865

Library Acquires the Diary of Horatio Nelson Taft

By JOHN SELLERS

The Washington diary of Horatio Nelson Taft, recently presented to the Library of Congress by Mrs. Willoughby Davis of Falls Church, Va., has been in the possession of the Taft family since the author's death at Sag Harbor, N.Y., on April 14, 1888. Amazingly, the three-volume manuscript has never been read or discussed at length outside the Taft family. The only hint of its existence appeared in 1901 in a small but popular book, *Tad Lincoln's Father*, by Horatio Taft's daughter, Julia Taft Bayne (1845-1933).



E. Sachse

A bird's-eye view of the U.S. Capitol, looking west toward Washington, ca. 1852—the way Horatio Nelson Taft would have found the city.

Keeping the private diary of one's ancestors out of the hands of scholars and writers is not unusual; however, in this instance the decision is somewhat remarkable considering the interaction that existed between the children of Horatio and Mary Taft and the children of Abraham and Mary Lincoln. The Lincoln boys, William and Thomas, better known as Willie and Tad, were regular playmates of 14-year-old Horatio Nelson Jr., or Bud, and 11-year-old Halsey Cook Taft, called Holly. Until Willie Lincoln's death from typhoid fever in February 1862, the Lincoln and Taft boys, sometime in company with 8-year-old Willie Taft, were almost inseparable. When not at their studies, the boys played, ate and occasionally slept together, either at the White House or at the Taft residence on L Street near Franklin Square.

Julia Taft, who was then in her teens, also found a warm welcome at the White House. Julia was the oldest of Horatio and Mary's four children, and it naturally became her responsibility to see that her brothers got safely to and from the Executive Mansion. While waiting for the boys to finish their play, Julia would sometimes read a "French" novel, books that were forbidden in the Taft home and that the observant Tad Lincoln delighted in reporting to her parents. But to Julia's delight, Mary Lincoln took an interest in her, either engaging her in conversation or having her entertain the family on the piano. President Lincoln, perhaps mindful of the daughter he would never have, found Julia's long curls irresistible.

Horatio Taft was already a fixture in Washington when the Lincolns moved into the White House. The economic upheavals of the Panic of 1857 had forced him to abandon a struggling law practice in Lyons, N.Y. But Judge Taft, as Horatio was known throughout Wayne County, was well connected politically, and after some reflection, he decided to apply for a salaried position with the federal government. Over the years he had developed considerable expertise in steam power and weaponry, and he thought his knowledge could be put to good use as a patent examiner with the U.S. Patent Office.

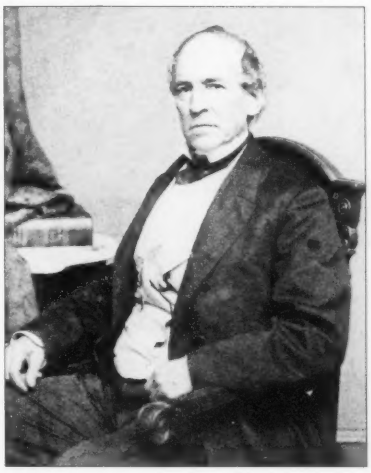
On Jan. 22, 1858, just nine days after his 52nd birthday, Horatio boarded a train for Washington. However, had Horatio known the extent of the lobbying effort he would have to undertake to win the desired appointment, it is doubtful that he would have made the trip. Success depended on far more than his lifelong membership in the Democratic Party.

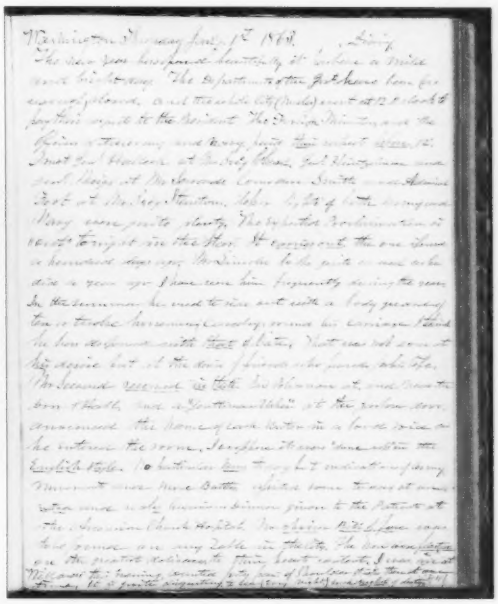
To bolster his appearance, Horatio rented a room at the recently opened Willard Hotel, even though it threatened to exhaust his rapidly diminishing savings. The Willard was the best Washington had to offer. He then set about collecting endorsements. Twice he called upon President James Buchanan, and he made several appearances at the office of Interior Secretary Jacob Thompson. Also high on Horatio's list of potential supporters were Isaac Toucey, secretary of the Navy, and Aaron V. Brown, the postmaster general. He felt he could count on New York's Sen. William H. Seward as well as Rep. Daniel E. Sickles. In a moment of desperation, he offered to "fee" Sickles, who politely declined. Such popular New Yorkers as Horace F. Clark, former Rep. Hiram Waldbridge and Fernando Wood also heard Taft's ardent appeal for support and promised to use their influence on his behalf.

Still, nothing happened. Frustrated, Horatio continued his rounds. He spoke to such well-known people as Harriet Lane, Sen. Preston King, Duff Green, Benjamin Perley Poore, Persifor Frazer Smith, C.P. Kirkland, the artist, Clark Mills, and anyone else who would listen. His efforts were to no avail. Finally, one month to the day of his arrival in Washington, Horatio boarded the train back to New York. He traveled in the company of Sen. Charles Sumner, who, though still recovering from the beating he had received at the hand of Preston Brooks of South Carolina, attempted to revive the spirits of

this spurned and dejected office seeker.

Two months passed before Horatio felt confident enough to resume his lobbying effort. But when he boarded the train for Washington a second time, he seemed more determined than before. He abandoned expensive hotels for the cheaper boarding houses so he could stay longer. He may even have decided not to leave Washington until he had accomplished his purpose. One day Horatio would call on the interior secretary and the next, the postmaster general. He talked to generals and judges, foreign diplomats and government officials. No one in authority escaped his solicitations. As the days turned into weeks, he worked even harder.





Horatio Nelson Taft in an undated photo by Mathew Brady; the first page of Taft's diary, kept while he lived in Washington, D.C., 1861-1865.

Toward the end of June, Horatio wrote, "Shall make a *rush* next week for myself," and two days later, "Shall use all the Democrats this week, they all favor me." The endorsements include every notable Democrat in the government. Finally, on July 1, a summons reached Horatio. He was to appear the next day before an examining board made up of three senior patent officers.

To his great relief, Horatio answered all questions put to him to the satisfaction of the examining board. Afterward, he returned to his quarters to await the result, which came the next day in the form of an announcement in the Washington *Star*. Judge Horatio Nelson Taft had been added to the list of patent examiners in the U.S. Patent Office. Horatio reported to the Patent Office early the following morning and was given the oath of office and assigned to the Class of Civil Engineering, Fire Arms, etc.

In the months that followed, Horatio Taft worked hard at his job. Applications for patents seemed to pour into the office. An almost constant flow of visitors proved distracting, but he quickly mastered the routine, and his colleagues, whom he described as gentlemen and scholars, mostly treated him kindly. In his spare time, Taft took in the sights of Washington and Georgetown. He especially enjoyed the Smithsonian Museum, Corcoran's new art gallery, the Capitol building, which was still under construction and the Congressional Library (the original name of the Library of Congress). Nothing escaped his notice. However, the citizenry disappointed him. The city did not "move," as he put it; the people lacked enterprise. They showed no distinctive character and seemed to look to the federal government for everything. Especially disappointing was the lack of enthusiasm over advances in the field of science, such as the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, which had Horatio on tiptoe awaiting the expected exchange of messages between Queen Elizabeth and President Buchanan.

Taft finished the year apart from his family, making only a brief visit home in late October to replenish Mary's supply of firewood and check on things generally. But he was also concerned about the November elections, which, as he probably foresaw, brought defeat to Democrats across the state of New York. Black Republicanism now reigned supreme, and according to Taft, it was just as well.

Horatio was back at his desk in the Patent Office by Nov. 10, more confident than ever in his ability to judge patent applications. Soon he was passing or rejecting cases as he thought proper, although he still liked to consult Dr. Henry King, with whom he shared an office. This growing sense of security caused him to think seriously of moving his family to Washington, and sometime after the first of the year he rented a house at 15th and L streets next door to John Philip Sousa. When Mary arrived with the children, Horatio leased two slaves from a Virginia slave owner to assist her with domestic chores. Both slaves slept in a shanty in the alley behind the house. He felt as though he had been given a new lease on life. Mary never really liked Washington, but Horatio was quite content. The work proved challenging, and the children had adjusted well to their new surroundings. Taft had to withdraw Julia from Elmira Seminary, but she was able to enroll in a fashionable French school near the White House grounds. His three boys were tutored at home. All in all, life looked good for the Taft family. Horatio's annual salary of $1,600 did not allow many luxuries, but carefully managed, it was adequate. And then the war came.

The diary begins on Jan. 1, 1861, and ends May 30, 1865. Entries are daily through Dec. 31, 1863. Beginning in 1864, the entries are irregular. Taft began to synopsize events that occurred over several days or even weeks. But the effect is no less fascinating. In some ways it is even more informative, for the resultant essays, however abbreviated, provided Horatio greater freedom of expression.

There is also a noticeable change

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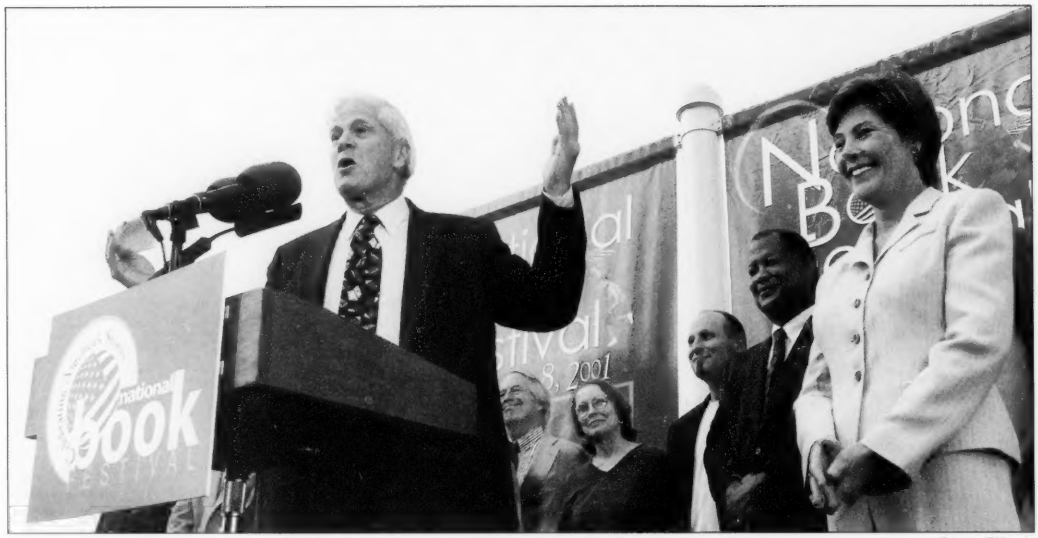


Rebecca D'Angelo

On Sept. 8, Librarian of Congress James Billington and first lady Laura Bush opened the first National Book Festival on the grounds of the Capitol and the Library of Congress.

The Year in Review

Book Festival, Increased Security Concerns

By AUDREY FISCHER

Following on the heels of its Bicentennial celebration in 2000, the Library marked several milestones in 2001, including the centennial of the Cataloging Distribution Service, the 70th anniversary of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the 30th anniversary of the Cataloging in Publication program and the first National Book Festival.

During the year, the Library continued to implement a new Integrated Library System, participated in an effort to develop a Collaborative Digital Reference Service and administered the Open World Russian Leadership Program that has brought nearly 4,000 emerging political leaders from the Russian Federation to America to observe the workings of democratic institutions.

The Library also continued to share its vast resources locally as well as globally through its award-winning Web site (**www.loc.gov**). At year's end, the site contained more than 7.5 million American historical items for children and families, as well as scholars and researchers. Through a collaborative digitization effort known as International Horizons, the Library has added materials that highlight the multicultural influences that have shaped the nation. The Library is also working in partnership with other organizations to develop a National Digital Information and Infrastructure Preservation Program to sort, acquire, describe and preserve electronic materials.

Rebecca D'Angelo

Mrs. Bush with three of the younger participants in the National Book Festival

National Book Festival

The first National Book Festival was held on Sept. 8, 2001, on the east lawn of the U.S. Capitol and in the Thomas Jefferson and James Madison buildings of the Library of Congress. Hosted by first lady Laura Bush and sponsored by the Library of Congress with generous support from AT&T, the James Madison Council, *The Washington Post* and other contributors, the festival drew a crowd of approximately 30,000 people to the Library for readings, book-signings, music and storytelling. The festival began with a special program in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium on the evening of Sept. 7 that included readings by David McCullough, John Hope Franklin, Gail Godwin, J. California Cooper, Larry L. King and Tom Brokaw. The evening was attended by President and Mrs. Bush. Sixty nationally known authors and illustrators participated in the daylong event on Sept. 8, along with representatives from the National Basketball Association as part of their "Read to Achieve" national reading campaign. Highlights of the evening program and the Book Festival were broadcast live on C-SPAN.

Response to Tragedy

The Sept. 11 terrorist attacks had a profound effect on the Library as it balanced its mission to serve Congress and the nation with the need to secure its staff, visitors, buildings and the collections—all in close proximity to the U.S. Capitol. The Library requested from Congress an emergency supplemental appropriation of $2.5 million to pay for emergency communications systems, including construction of an Emergency Management Center, and money for additional Library of Congress Police overtime.

While focusing on important security measures, the Library simultaneously responded to the tragedy by providing Congress with timely information on terrorism and related subjects such as immigration policy, and by documenting the events of Sept. 11 and the nation's response. For example, the Serial and Government Publications Division began to build a collection of thousands of U.S. and foreign newspapers containing reports and photographs of the tragedy and its aftermath. In addition, the Library launched a Sept. 11 Web Archive in collaboration with Internet Archives, webArchivist.org and the Pew Internet and American Life Project. The American Folklife Center also sponsored a documentary project that encouraged folklorists across the nation to record on audiotape the national response to these tragic events.

The Library reached out to those directly affected by these events by transferring 183 pieces of furniture valued at $59,900 to New York City through an agreement with the Maryland State Agency for Surplus Property to assist agencies recovering from the attacks. The Law Library also provided work space and facilities for a member of the Pentagon's library staff who was displaced by the attack on that building.

Legislative Support to Congress

Serving Congress is the Library's highest priority. During the year, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) delivered more than 711,000 search responses to members and committees of Congress. CRS developed electronic briefing books on *Agriculture and the Farm Bill* and *Welfare Reform*. CRS also issued a redesigned, expanded electronic briefing book on terrorism following the Sept. 11 attacks.

Congress turned increasingly to the online Legislative Information System (LIS), as evidenced by a 15 percent increase in system usage from last year's level. During the year, the LIS was redesigned to provide easier access and a format that can be expanded to meet Congress's need for information on a wide range of legislative issues. Safeguards were installed to ensure continuous system availability.

The Law Library kept members of Congress and their staffs informed on developments around the world through the monthly *World Law Bulletin* and the *Foreign Law Briefs*, a research series prepared exclusively for Congress. The Law Library staff answered more than 2,000 in-person reference requests from congressional users and produced 413 written reports for Congress, including comprehensive multinational studies of the laws of individual nations and regional organizations such as the European Union.

During the year, progress was made on the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), an online parliament-to-parliament cooperative exchange of laws and legal materials from some 46 countries. The Law Library continued to work in partnership with various institutions to expand and enhance GLIN. An agreement was reached with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop an offsite back-up facility for GLIN at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland.

The Copyright Office provided policy advice and technical assistance to Congress on important copyright laws and related issues such as the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA). In August 2001, the Register of Copyrights delivered to Congress the report required under section 104 of the DMCA. The report evaluated the impact of advances in electronic commerce and associated technologies, as well as the amendments to Title 17 made in the DMCA, on sections 109 and 117 of the Copyright Act. The Copyright office also responded to numerous congressional inquiries about domestic and international copyright law and registration and recordation of works of authorship.

In addition to assisting members of Congress and their staff in making use of the Library's collections, services and facilities, the Congressional Relations Office, along with other Library offices, worked with member and committee offices on current issues of legislative concern such as e-government, digital storage and preservation and documenting the history of the nation's veterans, local community celebrations and milestones, and the institution of Congress itself.

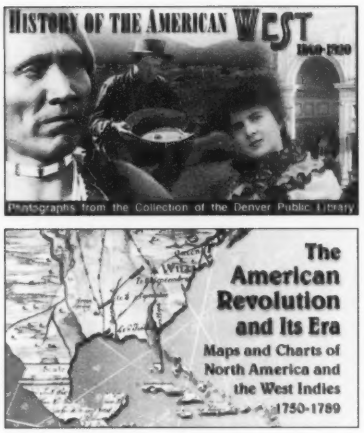
Security

Securing the Library's staff members, visitors, collections, facilities and computer resources continued to be a major priority and promises to remain so in the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks. During the year, the Library made progress in implementing its security enhancement plan, a multiyear program of security upgrades for the Library's physical security. Under one of the three major components of the plan, the Library will consolidate its two police communications centers in the Madison and Jefferson buildings into one state-of-the-art communications center in the Jefferson Building. Under the second major component of the plan, the Library will expand entry and perimeter security to include additional X-ray machines and detection equipment, security upgrades of building entrances, exterior monitoring cameras and lighting, and garage and parking lot safeguards. The third major component of the plan was completed with the hiring and training of 46 new police officers and five police administrative personnel. This increase brought the number of authorized police positions to 168, the largest police force in the Library's history.

The Library also continued to review its backup and recovery procedures for its computer systems and determined that remote storage was needed. In the aftermath of Sept. 11, a temporary measure was put in place to house a complete set of backup tapes at a remote location in Virginia to safeguard the Library's digital collections while working toward procurement of commercial storage services.

Digital Projects and Planning

Strategic Planning. The Librarian of Congress established the position of associate librarian for Strategic Initiatives (ALSI) in 2000 to develop a full range of digital policies and operations for acquiring, describing and preserving content created and distributed in electronic form. In 2001 the primary


HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WEST
1860-1920
Photographs from the Collection of the Denver Public Library
The American Revolution and Its Era
Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies
1750-1789

Two collections from the growing "American Memory" Web site

focus of the newly appointed associate librarian was planning for Congress's fiscal 2001 appropriation of $99.8 million to develop and implement a congressionally approved strategic plan for a National Digital Information and Infrastructure Preservation Program. During the year, the Strategic Initiatives initiated a two-tier strategy to develop this national program that focuses on the Library's infrastructure and policies as well as addresses the need for the Library to collaborate with the public and private sectors. On May 1, Strategic Initiatives convened the National Digital Strategy Advisory Board to advise the Library of Congress on national strategies for the long-term preservation of digital materials, to promote collaboration among diverse stakeholder communities and to assist in developing a national fundraising strategy.

Internet Resources. The Library continued to expand its electronic services to Congress and the nation through its award-winning Web site. During the year, 1.4 billion transactions were recorded on all of the Library's public electronic systems. The average number of monthly transactions increased by 31 percent. The following are selected resources available on the Library's Web site.

American Memory. At year's end, 7.5 million American historical items were available. During the year, 12 new multimedia historical collections were added to the American Memory Web site, bringing the total to 102. Ten existing collections were expanded with more than 860,000 digital items. Use of the American Memory collections increased by 50 percent—from an average of 19 million monthly transactions during fiscal 2000 to 28.5 million per month during fiscal 2001.

America's Library. Work continued to expand the content and interactive features available in America's Library, an interactive Web site for children and families that draws upon the Library's vast online resources. New features added in 2001 included an expanded Explore the States section, new educational games and a jukebox of historic songs. America's Library logged more than 135 million transactions during the year, an average of more than 11 million a month.

Thomas. The public legislative information system known as Thomas continued to be a popular resource, with more than 10 million transactions logged on average each month. Public e-mail queries received about the system and its contents were generally answered on the same day as receipt. A new Thomas Web site design was implemented at the start of the 107th Congress. During the year, the system incorporated legislative information received directly from the House, Senate, Government Printing Office and Congressional Research Service into a new set of information files that were updated several times a day.

International Horizons. As a continuation of the pioneering American Memory project, the Librarian of Congress initiated International Horizons, a project dedicated to fostering international collaboration for joint digitization efforts. At year's end, the project included "Meeting of Frontiers," a bilingual Russian-English Web site showcasing materials from the Library of Congress and partner libraries in Russia and Alaska, and "Spain, the United States and the American Frontier: Historias Paralelas," a bilingual Spanish-English Web site initially including the Library of Congress, the National Library of Spain and the Biblioteca Colombina y Capitular of Seville.

Online Exhibitions. Six new Library exhibitions were added to the Library's Web site in 2001, bringing the total to 34. This feature allows users who are unable to visit the Library in person to view many of its past and current exhibitions online.

Collections

During the year, the size of the Library's collections grew to more than 124 million items, an increase of more than 3 million over the previous year. This figure includes 28.2 million books and other print materials, 55 million manuscripts, 13.3 million microforms, 4.9 million maps, 5 million items in the music collection and 13.5 million visual materials (photographs, posters, moving images, prints and drawings).

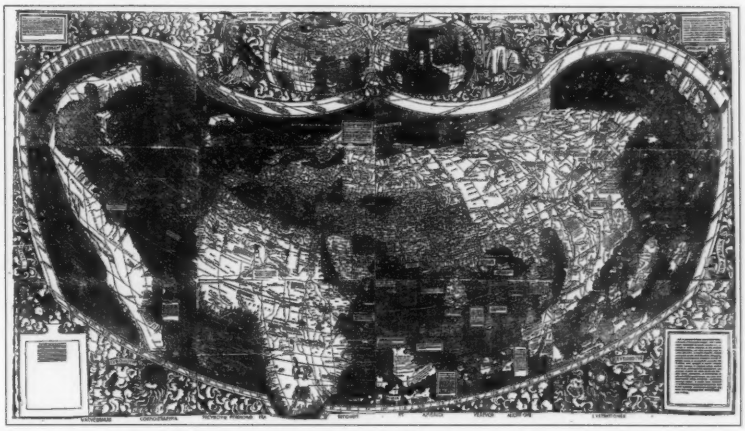
Integrated Library System (ILS). The Library implemented all phases of its first integrated library system for library functions such as circulation, acquisitions and serials check-in, and to provide an online public access catalog. The Library also continued its conversion into the ILS of the 900,000-title Serial Record Division serials holdings manual check-in file that contributes to the Library's inventory control and materials security initiatives. In addition, the Library used the new system to support its business process improvements.

Arrearage Reduction/Cataloging. At year's end, the total arrearage (unprocessed materials) stood at 21,142,980 items, a decrease of 53 percent from the 39.7 million-item arrearage at the time of the initial census in September 1989. Staff created cataloging records for 270,801 print volumes and inventory records for an additional 67,837 items. With the Library serving as the secretariat for the international Program for Cooperative Cataloging, approximately 350 PCC member institutions created 143,031 new name authorities, 9,410 series authorities, 2,603 subject authorities, 2,043 Library of Congress Classification proposals, 14,445 bibliographic records for serials and 73,115 bibliographic records for monographs. The Library worked with the bibliographic utilities and libraries with large East Asian collections to replace the outmoded Wade-Giles system for romanization of Chinese characters with the more modern pinyin system. After a three-year planning effort, the Library began pinyin conversion on Oct. 1, 2001 and completed the project in May 2001.

Secondary Storage. Linked to the Library's arrearage reduction effort is the development of secondary storage sites to house processed materials and to provide for growth of the collection

through the first part of the 21st century. The architectural team led by Hal Davis of the SmithGroup continued to work on the design of the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center at Culpeper, Va., on behalf of the Library and the Architect of the Capitol (AOC), with funding from the Packard Humanities Institute, the owners of the facility. During the year, the institute entered into an additional contract with BAR Architects to team with the SmithGroup. By year's end, schematic drawings for a new building and the refurbished existing building were nearing finalization. Scheduled to open in June 2004, the facility will house the Library's audiovisual materials. The Library also continued to work closely with the AOC and its contractors in its plans to construct a storage facility at Fort Meade, Md.

Important New Acquisitions. The Library receives millions of items each year from copyright deposits, from federal agencies and from purchases, exchanges and gifts. Notable acquisitions during the year included one of the great treasures of American and world history, the 1507 map of the world by Martin Waldseemüller, the first to refer to the New World as "America." Other major acquisitions included new additions in the Jefferson Library Project to reconstruct the collection in the original catalog of Thomas Jefferson's library; a collection of 413 Lontar manuscripts in the traditional Balinese script on palm leaves; three 15th century books, including an edition of Ovid published by Fasti in Venice in 1482; a first edition of Charles Dickens's *A Christmas Carol*; and 19 rare Persian manuscripts, including *Shams al-Nadar*, the first periodical printed in Afghanistan (1873). Significant new manuscript acquisitions include the papers of Martin Agronsky, radio and TV journalist; Clark Clifford, Harry Truman's secretary of defense and Democratic Party elder statesman; Stuart Eizenstat, Jimmy Carter's chief of staff; Lynn Margulis, a biologist; Jackie Robinson, the great baseball player and businessman; Vera Rubin, an astronomer; and Malcolm Toon, U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union. Major additions to these manuscript collections were received: Harry Blackmun; Robert Bork; Ruth Bader Ginsburg; Sol Linowitz; Daniel Patrick Moynihan; Paul Nitze; Eliot Richardson; and Philip Roth.



The 1507 map of the world by Martin Waldseemüller, the first to refer to the New World as "America," was one of the Library's important acquisitions last year.

Reference Service

In addition to serving Congress, the Library of Congress provides reference service to the public in its 21 reading rooms, over the telephone, by e-mail and through written correspondence and its Web site. During the year, the Library's staff handled more than 500,000 reference requests that were received on site, as well as an additional 300,000 requests received through telephone and written correspondence. More than 1.5 million items were circulated for use within the Library.

Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS). Progress was made in 2001 on the Collaborative Digital Reference Service, a project to provide professional reference service to researchers anytime, anywhere, through an international, digital network of libraries and related institutions. The service uses new technologies to provide the best answers in the best context by taking advantage not only of the millions of Internet resources but also of the many more millions of resources that are not online and that are held by libraries. During the year, this "library to library" network grew to 185 participating institutions.

Preservation Improvements

The Library took action to preserve its collections by (1) providing 30,000 hours of preventive and remedial conservation services for items and collections in the custodial divisions; (2) establishing new methods for predicting the life expectancies of organic materials; (3) successfully integrating its labeling and binding preparation processing into nonpreservation divisions; (4) deacidifying 103,522 books and the awarding of a five-year contract that will enable the Library to treat 1 million books and 5 million sheets of unbound materials such as manuscripts; (5) increasing public access to Overseas Operations-produced microfilm through the acquisition of 2,086 positive service copies from the Library's New Delhi Office and creation of master negative microfilm at a cost of $19 per reel (a cost reduction of $30 per reel); (6) restructuring the Photoduplication Service to meet business requirements and introducing a scan-on-demand service as an adjunct to analog services; and (7) delivering 18,000 bibliographic records describing foreign newspapers to the Center for Research Libraries' database for the International Coalition on Newspapers International Union List of Newspapers.

The Library continued its commitment to preserving the nation's film heritage. Twenty-five films were named to the National Film Registry in 2001, bringing the total to 325. The Library of Congress works to ensure that the films listed on the registry are preserved either through the Library's motion picture preservation program at Dayton, Ohio, or through collaborative ventures with other archives, motion picture studios and independent filmmakers.

Copyright Office

The Copyright Office received 590,091 claims to copyright and made 601,659 registrations in fiscal 2001, including some submitted in fiscal 2000. The office responded to nearly 340,000 requests from the public for copyright information. The Library's collections and exchange programs received 728,034 copies of works from the Copyright Office, including 277,752 items received from publishers under the mandatory deposit provisions of the copyright law.

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Established by an act of Congress in 1931, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) has grown to a program that supplies more than 23.5 million braille and recorded discs to approximately 695,000 readers through a network of 140 cooperating libraries around the country. Throughout its 70-year history, NLS has continued to harness new technologies—from analog to digital—to better serve its growing constituency. During the year, NLS made substantial progress in its goal of developing a Digital Talking Book to replace obsolete analog playback equipment. At year's end, more than 1,600 users were registered for the new Internet service known as Web-Braille that allows access to more than 3,800 digital braille book files. A link to the NLS *International Union Catalog* allows users to access Web-Braille materials by author, title, subject, language, keyword and other search parameters. More than 250 music items (music scores and books about music) were added to Web-Braille during the year.

American Folklife Center

The American Folklife Center continued its mandate to "preserve and present American folklife" through a number of outreach programs, including the White House Millennium Council's "Save America's Treasures" program, in concert with the Smithsonian Institution. Known as "Save Our Sounds," the program seeks to preserve a priceless heritage of sound recordings housed at the two institutions. During the year, the American Folklife Center received a grant of $40,000 from Michael Greene, president and CEO of the Recording Academy, to support audio and video preservation.

The American Folklife Center also continued to participate in the Veterans History Project, which was established by Congress last year to record and preserve the first-person accounts of those who defended America during wartime. A project director was appointed in May. In November, AARP became the project's founding private sector sponsor. A Five-Star Council consisting of prominent leaders (veterans, elected officials, historians and journalists) will provide leadership and counsel for the project.

During a two-day program titled "Living the Lore: The Legacy of Benjamin A. Botkin," the American Folklife Center celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Botkin, who headed the Archive of Folk Song from 1941 to 1944. The program included performances by Pete Seeger and Cherish the Ladies, a traditional Irish band.

Center for the Book

The Center for the Book, with its network of affiliated centers in 42 states and the District of Columbia and more than 90 organizations serving as national reading promotion partners, continued to stimulate public interest in books, reading, libraries and literacy and to encourage the study of books and the printed word. Alabama and West Virginia were added to the center's national network in 2001, and at year's end the center announced that state centers would be established in New Jersey and Hawaii in 2002. The center made major contributions to the success of the National Book Festival by enlisting some 60 nationally known authors as festival participants as well as working with its national reading promotion partners to organize "Great Ideas for Promoting Reading," the largest pavilion at the National Book Festival. During the year, the center launched a new three-year national reading promotion campaign (co-sponsored with the American Folklife Center), "Telling America's Stories," with Laura Bush serving as honorary chair. A variation of the theme, "Celebrating America's Stories," was a secondary theme of the festival.

Dr. Billington and Madison Council Chairman John Kluge discuss the new Kluge Center and Prize.

The John W. Kluge Center

The John W. Kluge Center was established in the fall of 2000 with a gift of $60 million from John W. Kluge, Metromedia president and founding chairman of the James Madison Council, the Library's private sector advisory group. Under the Library's director for Scholarly Programs, the center's goal is to bring the best thinkers into residence at the Library, where they can make wide-ranging use of the institution's unparalleled resources to promote scholarship. During the year since its founding, a Scholars Council was established and convened for its first meeting in October 2001. As the center's first Distinguished Visiting Scholar, historian John Hope Franklin came to the Library to work on his autobiography. Jaroslav Pelikan was appointed the first Kluge Chair in Countries and Cultures of the North. Sylvia Albro, a paper conservator in the Library's Conservation Division, was awarded the first Kluge Staff Fellowship, for research into Italian papermaking. In association with the Kluge Center, Aaron Friedberg was appointed the first Kissinger Chair in Foreign Policy and International Relations. The center also hosted two visiting International Research Exchange Program Fellows from Russia. With funding from the Mellon and Luce foundations, seven

Subjects of Library exhibitions in the past year (clockwise from top left) included Japanese Ukiyo-e art, illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green, photographs by Sergei Prokudin-Gorskii and "World Treasures," such as these pagoda charms, ca. 765.

U.S. postdoctoral scholars were selected through the new Library of Congress International Studies Fellowships program (in cooperation with the American Council of Learned Societies and the Association of American Universities). Competitions were held for the awarding of 12 Kluge Fellowships, two to four Rockefeller Foundation-funded fellowships in Islamic studies and a second year of fellowships under the Library's International Fellows program.

Center for Russian Leadership Development

The Open World Russian Leadership Program continued to bring emerging leaders from the Russian Federation to observe the workings of democratic institutions. Since the program's inception in 1999, nearly 4,000 Russian visitors have been hosted by 716 communities in 48 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. The Library's fiscal 2001 budget appropriation included third-year funding for the program as well as authorized the creation of a Center for Russian Leadership Development in the Legislative Branch—independent from the Library—to implement the exchange program in the future.

Sharing the Library's Treasures

In addition to making many of its unparalleled resources available on its award-winning Web site, the Library's collections were shared with hundreds of thousands of national and international audiences through onsite and traveling exhibitions, special events and symposia, major publications and tours.

The Library presented five new exhibitions in 2001, including three that drew on its extraordinary international collections. Most significant, "World Treasures of the Library of Congress" opened on June 7 in the Northwest Pavilion exhibition gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building. This continuing exhibition is a companion to the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition and presents top treasures from the Library's international collections. "The Empire That Was Russia: The Prokudin-Gorskii Photographic Record Recreated" (April 17, 2001, through August 2001) featured unique color images of Russia on the eve of the revolution (1909-1915). "The Floating World of Ukiyo-e: Shadows, Dreams and Substance" (Sept. 27, 2001, through Feb. 9, 2002) presented 100 rare and important woodcuts, drawings and books from the Library's extensive collection of Japanese art and literature. "A Petal from the Rose: Illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green," (June 28 through Sept. 29, 2001) was displayed in the Swann Gallery of Caricature and Cartoon. Finally, "Margaret Mead: Human Nature and the Power of Culture" (Nov. 30, 2001, through May 31, 2002) celebrates the life and work of the noted anthropologist on the 100th anniversary of her birth.

In keeping with conservation and preservation standards, three rotational changes were made in the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition and two were made to the "Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment." Three major Library of Congress exhibitions, which toured nationally and internationally during the year, included "The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention," "Sigmund Freud: Conflict and

A review of the life and career of anthropologist Margaret Mead rounded out the Library's year in exhibitions.

Culture" and "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic." Six exhibitions were added to the Library's Web site, bringing the total to 34 Library exhibitions accessible on Internet.

The Publishing Office produced 24 books, calendars and other products illuminating the Library's collections in 2001, many in cooperation with trade publishers. In collaboration with Harry N. Abrams, the Library published *The Floating World of Ukiyo-e: Shadows, Dreams and Substance*, a companion book to the exhibition. In cooperation with Congressional Quarterly, the Library published *Democracy and the Rule of Law*, a collection from the Bicentennial symposium held at the Library in March 2000. With support from the Madison Council, the Library continued its series of illustrated guides with the publication of a three-volume set covering the Africana, Hebraic and Near East collections. At year's end, the Library published *American Women: A Library of Congress Guide for the Study of Women's History and Culture in the United States*, a resource guide distributed by University Press of New England.

The Library of Congress: An Architectural Alphabet garnered the "Best in Show" award at the 16th Annual Washington Book Publishers Design Effectiveness Competition. The Library's new visitor guidebook, *The Nation's Library: The Library of Congress, Washington, DC*, and the *Charles and Ray Eames 2001 Desk Diary* received design excellence awards from the American Association for Museums. The cumulative index for 25 text volumes of *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789* was awarded the H.W. Wilson Award for excellence in indexing by the American Society of Indexers and the H.W. Wilson Co.

With the help of volunteers throughout the year and contractors during the peak spring and summer months, the Visitor Services Office conducted 4,205 tours for 105,988 visitors, including 557 tours for 10,947 congressional constituents from 399 Senate and House offices and 320 special-request tours, with an attendance of 5,787, for members of Congress and their spouses, families and friends. A total of 2,200 public tours attended by 63,379 visitors and 681 scheduled group tours for 14,590 visitors, plus 447 new popular highlight tours for 11,285 visitors with limited time, introduced the Library of Congress to the public. In addition to tours, the office also arranged 222 appointments for 2,028 visiting dignitaries and professionals, an increase of 9.6 percent from the prior year.

The Library continued to broadcast events of wide national interest on its Web site. Events that were cybercast during the year included highlights of the National Book Festival, a symposium honoring James Madison on the 250th anniversary of his birth, and the Globalization and Muslim Societies Lecture Series.

Financial Highlights

In March 2001, the Library's independent accountants, Clifton Gunderson LLC, issued an unqualified "clean" audit opinion on the Library's fiscal year 2000 Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition to issuing the fifth consecutive "clean" audit opinion, the auditors found that the Library's financial statements were presented fairly in all material respects.

Gift and Trust Funds

During fiscal year 2001, the Library's fund-raising activities brought in a total of $21 million, representing 981 gifts to 85 different Library funds. These gifts included $7 million in cash gifts, $12.9 million in new pledges and $1.1 million in in-kind gifts. There were 367 first-time donors, including corporations, foundations, individuals and associations with whom the Library forged new partnerships. Twenty-eight new gift and trust funds were established. At year's end, outstanding pledges totaled $28 million.

Private gifts supported a variety of new and continuing programs throughout the Library, including exhibitions, acquisitions, symposia, a number of programs concluding the Bicentennial celebration and the National Book Festival. The charter sponsors of the Book Festival were AT&T, the James Madison Council and WorkPlaceUSA. These donors—along with others—gave $1.4 million to support the festival.

Other major gifts and pledges received during the fiscal year included a combined total of $9.5 million toward the purchase of an important Hebraic collection from Lloyd E. Cotsen, John W. Kluge, H. F. (Gerry) Lenfest, Kenneth Lipper, Jack Nash, the Bernard and Audré Rapoport Foundation, James Wolfensohn and Mortimer Zuckerman; $1 million from Raja Sidawi to establish a program for Islamic Studies at the Library of Congress; $1 million from the Verna Fine estate that will support modern American music through activities related to the music of Irving Fine and other American composers whose works are housed at the Library; $1 million from the Duke Foundation for the Katherine Dunham Project; an in-kind gift of 20,000 Coca-Cola commercials valued at $1 million; $650,000 from the Paul Rudolph estate to establish and support programs and goals of the Center for American Architecture, Design and Engineering at the Library; $500,000 from the Naomi & Nehemiah Cohen Foundation to benefit the Hebraic section; $400,000 from the Irving Caeser Lifetime Trust for a collaborative project with the Smithsonian Institution called "Integrating Meaningful Musical Experiences into the Lives of Young People;" $390,000 for the Mariinsky Theatre Project from the Prince Charitable Trust, the John W. Wilson Fund and other donors; and $315,000 from Merrill Lynch and the United States-Japan Foundation for an exhibition titled "The Floating World of Ukiyo-e: Shadows, Dreams and Substance," showcasing the Library's spectacular Japanese holdings of prints, books and drawings from the 17th to the 19th centuries. ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Portions of this article were excerpted from other staff reports.

Security

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Preservation Director Mark Roosa is in the process of determining the long-range effects of irradiation on digital media.

Collections Preservation Disaster Recovery

Included in the supplemental appropriation is $415,000 to prepare for collections recovery from a large-scale disaster. Of this, $300,000 will be spent for three "flash freezers" that will instantly freeze water-logged materials at 40 degrees below zero to prevent mildew—the greatest threat to water-damaged materials. Each freezer holds 500 cubic feet of materials.

This money also will buy plastic "rescubes" used to transport water-damaged materials from the disaster site to the flash freezers, and additional "Reactpacks" and emergency response kits that staff use to protect the collections from water damage and themselves from contamination. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is the editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newsletter.*

Islam

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Chair of Islamic Studies at American University, who had also been Pakistan's High Commissioner to the United Kingdom. His presentation on "A New Andalusia? Muslims in America After Sept. 11" tried to address how people of different faiths will live together in the aftermath of Sept. 11. He chose Andalusia as an example of a time more than a thousand years ago when Muslims, Christians and Jews lived and thrived together in Andalusian Spain. Mr. Ahmed said he believed that there is now a great opportunity for members of all faiths in the United States to begin a new dialogue of cooperation. The "dialogue of civilization is the greatest challenge we face today," and it is taking place in a land "where people are respected for who they are" and not discriminated against for their beliefs, he said.

Sylviane A. Diouf, a research scholar at the Schomberg Center for Research on Black Culture and an award-winning author of *Servants of Allah: African Muslims Enslaved in the Americas*, discussed the backgrounds of slaves who were brought to America between 1560 and 1860. At least 100,000 were Muslims, political and religious leaders in their communities, as well as traders, students, Koranic teachers, judges and, in many cases, more educated than their American masters. As slaves, they were prohibited from reading and writing and had no ink or paper. Instead they used wood tablets and organic plant juices or stones to write with. Some wrote, in Arabic, verses of the Koran they knew by heart, so as not to forget how to write. Arabic was also used by slaves to plot revolts in Guyana, Rio de Janeiro and Santo Domingo because the language was not understood by slave owners. Manuscripts in Arabic of maps and blueprints for revolts were found here as well as in Jamaica and Trinidad.

The last speaker was Amir al-Islam, executive director of the Center for Professional Education at Medgar Evers College of the City University of New York, where he also teaches African American history and world civilization courses. He described himself as an "activist-scholar" working with the Muslim African-American community. He spoke on "Contemporary African-American Islam." He said that between 1900 and 1960 there was a proto-Islamic movement that appropriated certain theological texts to oppose racism and oppression. Later, some of those groups became radicalized, and a number of movements such as Nation of Islam emerged. Today African-American Muslims are trying to create a more open and pluralistic society that embraces and celebrates its differences and in which interfaith dialogue plays an important role. ◆

Ms. Deeb is an Arab-world area specialist in the African and Middle Eastern Division.

Taft

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in the tone of the diary following the tragic and untimely death of Willie Lincoln. In her grief, Mary Todd decided that she wanted nothing further to do with the Taft children. Immature and highly impressionable, Tad began to emulate his mother's least desirable traits, which included throwing himself on the floor and screaming when Bud and Holly appeared. Hurt and angry, and not knowing exactly what to do, Horatio finally sent his wife and children to Sag Harbor on Long Island to live with Mary's parents. For the remainder of his employment with the government, he lived in a series of boarding houses, visiting New York every three or four months. For Mary, the move was almost a relief. She had grown up in a seafaring family and felt quite at home in the quiet isolation of eastern Long Island. But the children suffered, especially Julia.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the diary of Horatio Taft is the vivid record it provides of life in Washington during the most traumatic period of our history as a nation. It was a time of rapid growth and change. Especially significant is the account of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, which may constitute the only new information on that tragic event to come to light in the past 50 years. Dr. Charles Sabin Taft, Horatio's son by his first wife, was in Ford's Theatre the night Lincoln was shot. Charles was the physician lifted from the floor of the theater to attend the president, and he remained at Lincoln's side until he died.

For those who wish to compare the manuscript diary with the transcription, it should be noted that many "stray" marks have been largely ignored. They are treated as pen rests. A limited amount of punctuation and capitalization has been introduced, chiefly for clarification—Horatio's remarks often form a series of unpunctuated phrases—and at the beginning of new sentences. Inconsistent capitalization within sentences and misspellings have been left largely in the style of the diarist. Missing quotations have been supplied and confusing abbreviations expanded. Many personal names in the diary appear with variant spellings, all of which will be properly treated in the published version of the diary, which is being sponsored by the Lincoln Studies Center at Knox College in Galesburg, Ill. ◆

Mr. Sellers is a historical specialist on the Civil War and Reconstruction in the Manuscript Division.

News from the Center for the Book

Reading Promotion Themes and Projects

The Center for the Book will be 25 years old in October 2002. This is the fourth in a series of articles that summarizes its activities during its first quarter century.

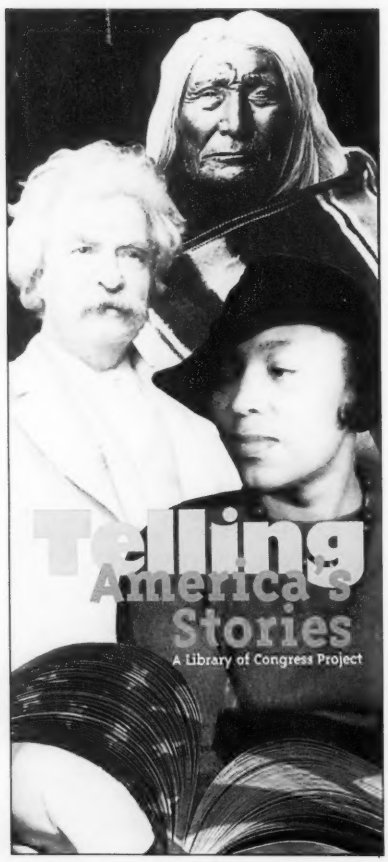
Themes of National Reading Promotion Campaigns, 1987-2003

1987: Year of the Reader
1989: Year of the Young Reader
1991: Year of the Lifetime Reader
1992: Explore New Worlds—READ!
1993–1994: Books Change Lives
1995–1996: Shape Your Future—READ!
1997–2000: Building a Nation of Readers
2001–2003: Telling America's Stories

Promoting reading is the heart of the Center for the Book's mission. When Congress established the center in October 1977, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin emphasized the new office's dual aim of promoting books in a multimedia age and of seeing that "books do not go unread." In 1987 the Center for the Book launched its first national reading promotion campaign, "The Year of the Reader." From 1989 to 1992, first lady Barbara Bush was honorary chair of three campaigns. First lady Laura Bush is honorary chair of "Telling America's Stories," the campaign for 2001-2003. Supplemented by promotional materials, each campaign encourages the exchange of ideas about promoting reading—at the local, state, regional, national and international levels.

The center launched its "national reading promotion partners" program in 1987. Today the program includes more than 90 educational, civic and governmental organizations. The annual reading promotion partners' meeting, held this year at the Library on March 18, gives each organization an opportunity to promote its projects and enlist new cooperative partners.

Reading promotion partners and state center affiliates initiate and carry out dozens of projects tailored to their own particular interests and situations. State book festivals, book awards and literary maps are especially popular events. Two projects supported by the national center are Letters About Literature (1984–), a popular annual essay contest that asks students to write to their favorite authors explaining why that author's book made a difference in their lives, and River of Words (1995–), an international environmental poetry and art contest for young people designed to increase awareness of the environment and natural world.



The reading promotion projects of the national Center for the Book and its organizational partners and state affiliates are described on the center's Web site: **www.loc.gov/cfbook**.

"Telling America's Stories" Is Eighth National Reading Promotion Campaign

Responding to an invitation from Dr. Billington in early 2001, first lady Laura Bush agreed to be Honorary Chair of "Telling America's Stories," the Library's eighth national reading promotion campaign. The Center for the Book and the American Folklife Center are cosponsors of the three-year endeavor, which draws on storytelling and oral traditions to encourage appreciation of books, reading, libraries and other repositories of America's cultural heritage. Posters and brochures outlining how individuals, families, organizations, businesses, schools and libraries can participate in the campaign are available from the Center for the Book at (202) 707-5221, fax (202) 707-0269, e-mail: **cfbook@loc.gov**.

Book and Reading Promotion Highlights

Oct. 20, 1977. Two weeks after its establishment by Congress, the Center for the Book hosts an all-day meeting to discuss various ways that the new center might use the prestige and resources of the Library of Congress to stimulate public interest in books and reading. In addition to specialists from the Library of Congress, the 20 participants included authors, scholars and publishers and many members of the center's first National Advisory Board.

Nov. 14, 1979. The Library of Congress-CBS Television "Read More About It" book project begins with the CBS telecast of "All Quiet on the Western Front." Richard Thomas, the program's star, presents a 30-second message from the Library, suggesting

Linking the pleasure, power and excitement of books and television
Read more about it
The CBS/Library of Congress Book Project

A popular "Year of the Young Reader" poster (clockwise from top left); President Ronald Reagan signs the "Year of the Young Reader" proclamation Dec. 5, 1988; Center for the Book Director John Cole (left) and Squire Rushnell, vice president of ABC Children's Television, launch Cap'n O.G. Readmore, April 27, 1983; first lady Barbara Bush hosts Dr. Billington and John Cole at the White House, Jan. 30, 1989; the center's first reading promotion idea booklet, published in 1987, describes more than 50 projects aimed at adults and young people alike.

several books that viewers could find in their local libraries and bookstore to "read more about" World War I. By the time the project ends in 1999, more than 400 separate messages from the Library have been presented by CBS stars on prime-time television programs, including dramas, news programs, musical and variety shows, made-for-television movies, and sports and children's programs.

May 19, 1983. The Center for the Book hosts a national "Radio and Reading" conference to find new ways of linking radio, the spoken word, reading and books.

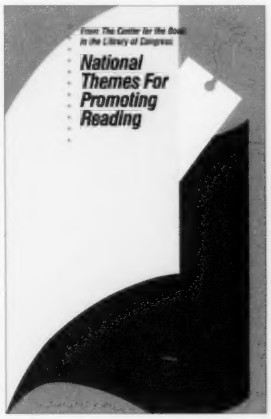
Sept. 1983. ABC Children's Television and the Center for the Book launch a new reading promotion project, "Cap'n O.G. Readmore," an animated cat who is smart because he reads a lot—and lives in an alley behind a public library.

1987. The Center for the Book publishes a 14-page pamphlet, *National Themes for Promoting Reading*.

Dec. 5, 1988. In the White House's Oval Office, President Ronald Reagan signs a Proclamation for the "Year of the Young Reader," the Library's reading promotion theme for 1989.

Jan. 30, 1989. At the White House, first lady Barbara Bush agrees to serve as honorary chair of the "Year of the Young Reader" campaign.

Jan. 26, 1992. The "Read More About It" message presented by CBS announcer Terry Bradshaw during the Super Bowl



game between the Washington Redskins and the Buffalo Bills is seen by more than 70 million football fans—a record number of viewers.

Sept. 10, 1996. The third anniversary of the "Great Books" television series, developed by The Learning Channel at Discovery Communications Inc. in cooperation with the Center for the Book, is marked with a program and reception in the Library's Great Hall. Celebrity readers include Walter Cronkite, Joseph Heller, Zoe Caldwell, Sen. Trent Lott and Associate Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

June 27, 1998. Theo and Cleo, the stars of the new public television reading and literacy promotion program "Between the Lions," debut at a reception at the Library of Congress. The Center for the Book is one of the program's several educational outreach partners. ◆

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